



Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Your health and
safety... our priority.

Votre santé et votre
sécurité... notre priorité.

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2016-41

Benoxacor

(publié aussi en français)

8 August 2016

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2016-41E (print version)
H113-24/2016-41E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2016

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on various commodities to the product label of DUAL II MAGNUM[®] Herbicide, containing technical grade S-metolachlor and benoxacor, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of DUAL II MAGNUM[®] Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 25729. Benoxacor is a safener included in the Dual II Magnum[®] formulation. Maximum residue limit (MRL) consultation for the S-metolachlor present in DUAL II MAGNUM[®] Herbicide is being conducted under a separate action.

The evaluation of this benoxacor application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for benoxacor is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for benoxacor, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benoxacor

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Benoxacor	4-(dichloroacetyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-2H-1,4-benzoxazine	0.01	African eggplants; cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9); leaf petioles vegetables (Crop Subgroup 22B); edible-podded soybeans; eggplants; oriental radish roots; oriental radish tops; parsnip roots; pea eggplants; scarlet eggplants

¹ ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for benoxacor in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide with the exception of the following crops for which a corresponding American tolerance is not established: fuki, udo and zuiki (crops within Crop Group 22B). Currently, there are no Codex MRLs¹ listed for benoxacor in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for benoxacor up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted with benoxacor in/on corn, beans, rutabagas, tomatoes, potatoes, and soybeans were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for MRLs for benoxacor was based on residue data on file for corn, beans, rutabagas, tomatoes, potatoes, and soybeans, which indicated that no detectable residues of benoxacor (i.e. <0.01 ppm) are expected in any raw agricultural commodities treated with this safener in conjunction with S-metolachlor according to label directions.

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.01 ppm is recommended to cover residues of benoxacor. Residues of benoxacor in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.